The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,926—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	„	2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2040 Tons, on THURSDAY, 16th September, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any orders weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 14th September, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. SIRDHANA, 2660 Tons, on MONDAY, 13th September, 1880, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH, AND JEDDAH.

THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 1495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September, Cargo and Passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th September, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 21th, *of each Month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 370	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fares.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage to be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 6th September 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	1880.
s.s. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2700	400	about 10th Oct.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2700	400	to follow.
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	ditto.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE,	J. Verril	2300	300	ditto.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Noml.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. A. Read	2289	500	about 21st Sept.
s.s. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2289	500	to follow.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison..	3060	400	do.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Craig	3050	421	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York	Rs.	600
Liverpool	„	500
Marseilles and Genoa	„	450
Naples	„	400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,014
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GILBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despached as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
s.s. KAISAR-I-HIND.	4083	700	R. Methven	18th Sept.
— VERONA	3069	600	E. Ashdown	25th „
s.s. POONA	3130	550	H. Weighell	2nd Oct.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	9th „
s.s. THIBET	2193	400	W. R. Jordon	16th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
s.s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	A. W. Adamson	30th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	10th Sept.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	24th „
TEHERAN	2389	400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEE SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March 1880.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY,
THE FIRST AND ONLY EMPORIUM OF THE KIND IN INDIA,

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY,

M. H. MAJU & Co. have received on the 11th instant, at their Emporium, a large Consignment of New Season Crop TEA of 1880 from the celebrated and well-known "Monsimbul" Garden in Kangra Valley. These Teas are pronounced to be the best in India, of excellent flavour, warranted pure and unadulterated.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our two Stamps on two sides.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

M. H. MAJU & Co.
(M. H. MAJU, late partner, Morton & Co.)
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4. Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF OLEOGRAPHS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of superior oleographs in gilt frames. These are now on view.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Meya Mahomed Yacoob, and on account and at the risk of Nawab Saheb Alum Alli Khan Delawar Jung Bahadoor Mahomed Khan.—

7 eight-light chandeliers 12½ inches.
12 sets „ „
50 pairs assorted colored cabin lamps.
25 „ vase lamps, fourth size.
325 iron railings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases red ground prints.
9 bales army cloth.
5 bales union cloth.
2 cases table cutlery, containing table and dessert knives and forks of sizes, pocket and penknives, carver knives and forks, chisels from ¼ to 1½ inches, &c.
1 case polishing paste, furniture polish, razor paste, paste powder, knife polish, &c., by Joseph Pickering.
3 strong weighing machines with iron folding wings for weighing bales of wool, cotton, and other bulky articles, with chain and 3 wings to weigh 10 cwt., by P. Rogers and Co.
1 counter weighing machine with brass scoop, weighs 112 lbs.
1 sack truck.
2 treble pendants } For gas light.
2 double „ }
2 single „ }
8 brackets „ }
6 Large size French polished teakwood dressing glasses.
5 Small „ „ „ „
1 French polished teakwood cheval glasses.
An invoice of English made iron beadsteads 3½ by 6), 5 by 7 and 3½ by 7.
2 bales just landed ex. s. s. Lennox, containing 8 pieces of tapestry carpet and 4 pieces of velvet carpet.
1 case containing 19 pieces of good quality cretonne.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Eduljee Bezonjee Lakdawalla—
About 108 dozen Patterson and Hibbert's beer in quarts.
Ditto ditto do. do. in pints.
On account of the concerned, ex. s. s. Branksome Hall—
A. S.—2—1 case black pilot cloth.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, &c., the property of H. Robottom, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Executors of the late R. D. Cairns, Esq., the effects belonging to the estate of the deceased gentleman, comprising a few articles of household furniture, table ornaments and flower vases, musical box, figures, 1 iron lathe with tools, carpenters' tools and bench, 3 cameras of sizes with lenses, photographic tent, Cambay carpets, 1 carbine in leather case, 1 collapsible canoe with oars, 1 English built dog-cart, a set of English-made brass mounted single harness, &c.

These will be on view on and after TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the Metal Mart, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c., the property of W. Coen, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 179, Malabar Hill, near the Reservoir, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware a first class mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, rich table ornaments and figures, a handsome open carriage by Edwin Kesterton of Longacre, a pair of well-matched fast trotting bay horses, &c., the property of Deputy Surgeon General W. J. Moore.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th September, 1880.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per bottle Rs. 2. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT
OF
TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A TRULY safe and efficient remedy for quickly rectifying all disorders of the human system arising from torpidity or inaction of the Liver.

In bottles Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.

Prepared by
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

PALE NORWEGIAN
COD-LIVER OIL.

THE season's Oil, of which we have just received our supply, is equal in quality to that of any previous year. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing coast for Cod-Liver Oil, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. Our supplier is one of the largest manufacturers on that coast, and guarantees us the best oil of each season.

Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs. 12.

Quoted per gallon at wholesale rates.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION Co.
BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

THE new steamer PESHWA will sail for CALCUTTA on or about the 16th September, taking cargo for RANGOON.

She has fine accommodation for FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS.

For particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

Lessees.....Messrs. Norville and Crofton.
Season 1880-81.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS.

Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs.	960
Governor's Box to hold 8	„	960
Private Box to hold 4	„	480
Orchestra Stall	„	100

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentlemen who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 10 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price Rs. 4 will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for credit of Theatre subscription.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—The time for RECEIVING TENDERS for PRINTING WORK for the Municipality, during 1881, is EXTENDED to 12 noon, MONDAY, the 20th instant.

J. H. GRANT, Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 11th Sept., 1880.

WANTED TWO (2) NATIVE ENGINE DRIVERS to work with a Steam Plough. Liberal wages will be given to competent and intelligent men, one having qualifications of fitter and the other as boilermaker, so as to do their own petty repairs, will be preferred. Men accustomed to clutch geared winding engines traction, or road roller engines should apply. Engineers, Contractors, or others reducing establishments or completion of works are kindly requested to communicate with undersigned, to whom all applications with Copies of Certificates should be sent.

G. H. LIST.
Executive Engineer P. W. D., Allahabad, N. W. P.

FOR SALE.—A BAY ARAB RIDING HORSE, with black points, charger weight, good action, and well bred, price Rs. 1,000.

A handsome CHESNUT LADY'S HORSE, age 4 years, height over 14-2, price Rs. 900.

A thorough-bred CHESNUT AUSTRALIAN RIDING HORSE, height 16 hands, age 5 years, grand action, broken with saddle, suitable for a charger up to weight.

Just received, a Box containing HUNTING SADDLES and BRIDLES, single, double, and 4-in-hand plated mounted HARNESSES, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, RACE SNAFLE BITS.

Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rupees FORTY per Share, for the Half-year ended 30th June last, will be payable, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, to the SHAREHOLDERS, whose names shall have stood on the Register Book on the 15th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 15th, to MONDAY, the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, 11th Sept., 1880.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND, for the SIX MONTHS ended 30th June, 1880, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst, as follows, to SHAREHOLDERS, whose names will appear on the Register on the 15th instant.

Rs. 50, on Original	Share of Rs. 1,000 paid up.		
„ 39, „ Second Issue	„	„	1,000 „
„ 19, „ Third do.	„	„	500 „

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufg. Co., Ld.
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
Bombay, 11th September, 1880.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on TUESDAY the 21st September, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the DIRECTORS' REPORT and the AUDITED BALANCE SHEET for the year ending 30th June last.

To appoint DIRECTORS in the place of those retiring, and to appoint an AUDITOR for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from 13th to 21st September, 1880, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th September, 1880.

IN the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 411 of 1879.

COWASJI MERNOSJI, formerly of Bombay and now of Indore, in the Territory of His Highness Maharaj Holkar, Parsee inhabitant, by his constituted Attorney in Bombay, Nowroji Shapurji Talati, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing in house No. 79, in Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiff.

versus.

COWASJI BYRAMJI COLAH, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing in House No. 25, in Purshotam Chimnaji Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a WARRANT of SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, dated the 20th day of August, 1880, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL all the RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST of the Defendant in the following property, at the instance of the above named Plaintiff:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Land, with messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Purshotam Chimnaji Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring 272 square yards, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 291, 291, 293, 293 and 299, 299, and Collector of Assessment of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 26, and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the Purshotam Chimnaji Street, on or towards the west by the house of Pestonji Davur, on or towards the north by the property of Sindha Manockji Petit, and on or towards the south by the house of Pestonji Kapadia.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government Land, with building or stable standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chandanwadi, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, admeasuring 307 square yards, and 119 of another square yards, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 106, and Collector of Assessment of Municipal rates and Taxes under No. 76, and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the property of Bomanji Jamsetji Mula, on or towards the west by the said Chandanwadi Lane, on or towards the north by the property of Muncherji Bomanji Cooper, and on or towards the south by the stable of Rustomji Karsedji Havaldar.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having RIGHTS in or CHARGES or CLAIM on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the FIRST DAY of OCTOBER, 1880, lodge in my office a statement, verified by oath or solemn affirmation, of such rights, claims, or charges. Dated this 10th day of September, 1880.

G. H. FARRAN, Asst. Commissioner.
(True Copy.)
BALKRISHNA & BHAGVANDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin—Re. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY DEW.
AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Packet.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

FINEST
TURKISH TOBACCOS,
Deliciously fresh.
Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 per lb.

Just received a fresh shipment of
AMERICAN PLUG TOBACCOS
Of all descriptions, specially put up for the undersigned.

Traders and purchasers of large quantities liberally dealt with.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Company's reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the Management, in conjunction with their

AGENCIES in the Continental Wine Districts at

XEREZ,	AVIZE,	BORDEAUX,
ALTO DOURO,	EPERNAY,	COGNAC, &
MADEIRA,	RHEIMS,	COBLENTZ,

have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price such as has not hitherto been presented in India; these efforts have resulted in such largely increased patronage, that the Management have the pleasure of announcing the Company's transactions in the Wine Department to be far in excess of any other House in India—"DEALING DIRECT WITH THE CONSUMER," and that their best endeavours in the future will be directed to maintain this position by an extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years, of assimilating its interests with those of its constituents.

SHERRIES,	SAUTERNES,	CARLOWITZ,
PORTS,	BURGUNDIES,	SPIRITS,
CHAMPAGNES,	HOCKS,	LIQUEURS,
CLARETS,	MOSELLES,	BEERS AND CIDERS.

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

FRENCH BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (The celebrated Heart Labelled Brandy), pure, soft, and delicate, ... per dozen	32	0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit ..... „	29	0
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a sound wholesome Spirit ..... „	25	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE MORNING BATH.

EECKLAER'S TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP is one of the greatest luxuries obtainable in the East, both for the above and for general toilet purposes, is free from all impurities, is refreshing, invigorating, delightful to use, never fails to impart a healthy tone to the system, the purest, best, and cheapest article yet imported into India.

3 Large Tablets.....Re.	1 0	Per Box of doz. ...Rs.	3 8
Per 1 lb. Bar .....As.	0 12	Per 3 lbs. Bars ... „	2 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

VISITING COATS "as now worn."

BLUE, OR BLACK, Rs. 36 to Rs. 42.
FANCY TWILL, MATT OR DIAGONAL COATINGS.
A Splendid Assortment to Select from.

DISCOUNT.—2 Annas in Each Rupee Returned to Cash Purchasers.

HOAR & CO.,—TAILORS.—BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, FELT HATS.

THORPE AND COMPANY

Have received a large supply in all the leading shapes, WARRANTED not to change Colour,

GENTS' FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Eton—Black Round Hard, Low Crown, New Shape	8	8
The Bristol—Black Round Low Crown	8	8
The Gladstone—Black Soft Round Crown	8	8
The Lytton—Black Hard, Round Crown, Wide Brim	8	8
The Windsor—Black Hard, Square Crown, Wide Brim	8	8
The Oxford—Drab Soft, Low Round Crown	8	8
The Devon—Drab Hard, Low Round Crown	8	8
Black Silk Dress Hats, Best Quality	13	8
Best Drab Naples	10	8

TWEED TRAVELLING HATS.

Deer Stalker	4	0
Deer Stalker, with Ear Flaps	4	0
Soft French, Low Round Crown	5	0
Soft Tweed, Medium Crown and Brim	4	8
Real Sealskin Turbans	13	8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats	14	8

LADIES' FELT HATS.

Ladies' Round Crown, Narrow Brim	8	8
Ladies' Drab Beatrice Soft	9	8
Ladies' Pearl Beatrice Soft	9	8
Ladies' Beaver Cleopatra Trimmed, Ostrich Feather	30	0
Ladies' Drab Terai	14	8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths, and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers, all fast colours and durable material.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.

Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns.*

Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen,* per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold,* Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk	Rs.	18	Complete Suit.	
„ Silk and Wool „	„	18-8	„	„
„ Oxford Cloth	„	11	„	„
„ Zephyr Cloth	„	11	„	„
„ Silk	„	25	„	„

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

ANY PERSON having CLAIMS against, or owing anything to, the estate of the late Lieutenant HECTOR MACLAINE, R. H. A., is requested to send the same to the undersigned within ONE MONTH.

E. STAVELY, Major, R. A.,
President Committee of Adjustment, Kirkee.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER DOSSA MORARJEE has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of GOVERNMENT GROUND with the MESSUAGE, TENEMENTS or DWELLING HOUSE built and standing thereon, situate lying and being on the east side of Bhandarwada Street, otherwise called Vudachi Gadee, being in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts; and the said dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 753 and 1286 respectively, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the west by the said Bhandarwada Street, otherwise called Vudachi Gadee, on or towards the south by the Gully or passage used in common with the neighbour Mahomed Rowjee, on or towards the east by the public street called Essajee Hussajee Street, on or towards the north partly by the property of Tejpal Cumma and partly by the said Essajee Hussajee Street, and partly by the said Bundarwada Street, and which said premises were formerly, and are now, in the occupation of Poonja Jivraj and others as tenants. All persons having any CLAIM in, or to, the said hereditaments and premises, by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same KNOWN in WRITING to the undersigned within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, in his Office, No. 22, Church Gate Street, within the Fort; otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11.

ALL fears of famine and perhaps even of scarcity have been set at rest, so far as this Presidency is concerned, by the late rains, but the accounts from the North-West are not quite so favourable, rain being still much wanted in that neighbourhood. This has an adverse effect on our import trade, as in Piece Goods at least we are greatly dependent on the Delhi and Cawnpore markets, whence almost no buying orders have been received for the past few weeks.

The London telegrams of yesterday quote Consols ⅛ higher at 97⅞ ; French Rentes unchanged at 120½ ; Enfaced Rupee Paper unaltered at 80⅜ and 87⅜ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half respectively. The Money Market seems unaltered.

In produce Coffee and Cocoanut Oil show no change ; Linseed continues to show a hardening tendency ; Wheat is steady ; and in Liverpool best Soft White is quoted 1d. per cental higher, while No. 2 is 3d. lower. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the U. K. shows a decrease of 330,000 as compared with the previous week.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported firm at previous prices ; and the Liverpool Cotton Market Reuter has described for the past two days as strong, although the sales have only been 8,000 bales a day. Nor has there been much movement in prices, the only advance in spot quotations being an advance of 1-16d. in Mid. Uplands. Deliveries were quoted 1-16d. higher yesterday, but to-day have partially lost 1-32d. Mid. Uplands for this month being now 7 1-16d. and September October 6 21 32d.

On the face of things it is difficult to see good reason for any advance in the valhe of Cotton. The weekly figures as given below show a reduction of 20,000 bales, both in the Liverpool stock and the total visible supply, but as compared with previous years there is unquestionably a very large stock of Cotton visible, whilst the advices from America place a very large Crop almost beyond question. The receipts so early in the season and not perhaps absolutely conclusive evidence as to the ultimate yield, but still they go for something and for last week they were exactly double of the corresponding week last year. We are inclined to think, therefore, that not only must any advance at present be of very limited duration, but, if at all, it will be confined solely to Americans of a class which can be tendered against delivery contracts. Such Cotton appears to be scarce, and there may be a corner for this month's deliveries, but looking to the existing scale of shipments from America, next month will see an ample ready supply, and so evidently think people in Liverpool or they would not make a difference of from ⅜d. to ½d. per lb. between this and next month's delivery.

In New York ready Mid. Uplands remain at 11 11-16 cents, over December shipment, which was yesterday quoted at 10 7-16, comes to-day at 10 7-16 cents per lb. The following are the American Crop figures to date as compared with the two previous seasons :—

	1880	1879	1878.
Week's Receipts	60,000	30,000	47,400
" Exports to U. K.	40,000.	7,000	6,000
" " to Continent	2,000		
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	102,000	42,600	72,600
" Exports to U. K.	57,000	16,000	8,000
" " to Continent 1st Sept.	3,000	1,000	
" Stock in the Ports	156,000	66,000	80,000
Saturday's Receipts	16,000	7,000	10,700

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe, as compared with the same date of the two previous years, is as follows :—

	1880	1879	1878
Total Supply of all kinds	1,250,000	900,830	1,084,350
" " " Surats	382,000	422,400	333,990

For U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	597,000	340,800	484,690
" London	49,000	68,300	19,920
American Afloat	50,000	26,000	10,000
E. Indian "	66,000	92,000	139,900
	762,000	527,160	654,480
Price of Mid. Uplands	7 3-16d.	6 13-16d.	6¼d.
" Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.	5 5-16d.	5 3-16d.
Difference	2¼d.	1½d.	1 5-16d.

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London having receded from 52 9-16d. to 52¼d. per oz., our market for sterling opened with a slightly weaker appearance, and for the mail there was a buyer of three months' credits at 1s. 8 5-16d. Calcutta advices, however, coming steady, the market recovered its previous position at the close, and we now quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 8 3-32d.	"
Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	"
Credits, 4 " "	1s. 8 11-32d.	"
Documents 3 " "	1s. 8¼d.	"
France 3 " "	2· 15¾	"

Up to the end of the year the quotation is still 1-32d. higher all round.

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium, and 60 days' sight at 5-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm but unchanged at Rs. 96 5-16 for Fours and Rs. 104¾ for Fours-and-a-half. At these rates there are buyers but no sellers, and we have not heard of any ready business having been done. Some transactions for a month's delivery are reported, however, at ⅛ less.

SHARES.—The demand for Spinning and Weaving Companies is active, and our prices show a further general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share, and there can be no doubt that the great improvement which has taken place in crop prospects justifies the advance. The mills have now the probability of cheap Cotton and a good demand for their production instead of the reverse prospect only a fortnight ago. Banks are unchanged. New Colaba shares are Rs. 5 higher. Sind Press shares have advanced Rs. 10 and Mofussil Co's. Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON.—There is no change in the position of Old Cotton, but the stronger advices from Liverpool render speculators less willing to offer New Crop forward, and an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy is asked, say, for Akote Rs. 217, Broach Rs. 227, for March.

SEEDS and WHEAT are without change. Supplies are small, and there is next to nothing doing.

In FREIGHTS there is almost nothing to be done at the moment. For Liverpool we quote weight 17s. 6d. ; Measurement 25s. per ton.

PIECE GOODS.—There is no improvement in the demand, but dealers are not quite so anxious to press sales, in the hope that the late rains will bring out a better demand after the holidays. The absence of rain in the North-West is, however, an unfavourable feature.

Grains continue quiet. There are few buyers, but at the same time even fewer sellers unless at comparatively high rates, and there is very little shipping from home.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th September as compared with that for 24th August 1880 :—

LIABILITIES.	24th Aug. Rs. A. P.	7th Sept. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	22,89,615 0 0	22,89,515 0 0
Treasury Balances	2,78,63,838 15 6	3,07,46,838 0 3
Other Deposits	3,00,21,423 2 1	2,86,66,028 15 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,47,716 3 5	3,20,321 14 1
Sundries	10,99,651 5 9	11,34,771 4 10
Rs.	8,18,22,244 10 9	8,35,57,675 3 1

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,36,88,925 0 0	1,31,34,405 2 0
Do. on Govt. Securities	63,82,453 10 1	62,47,295 2 5
Credits on do.	43,01,534 10 5	42,21,700 14 5
Bills Discounted	1,66,39,894 13 0	1,48,20,585 2 10
Balances with other Banks	5,17,292 13 4	5,34,689 8 11
Bullion	55,768 0 2	3,76,303 3 11
Dead Stock	10,55,729 15 1	10,64,543 10 2
Stamps	8,905 7 0	8,751 8 11
Sundries	4,06,767 3 2	3,69,472 12 6
Cash at Head Office	1,43,94,399 7 3	1,67,77,508 1 10
Do. at Branches	2,41,25,892 11 0	4,27,30,076 14 3
Rs.	8,18,22,224 10 9	8,35,57,675 3 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Captain O. Lloyd, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Puttialla, 494 tons, Captain W. Britten, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Kurrachee (8th Sept), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut Tobin, 86th Foot, Mr P Jones, Mr R Vudhance, Mr J C Somerall, Messrs W Colton and A Farrell, Comst Sept Doc, and 20 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
11	Puttialla(s)	Britten	Kurrachee, Sept 8.
12	H. M. S. Malabar	Grant	Portsmouth, Aug 16.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
11	Clairmont	Hamilton	Calcutta.
	E. G. Dalhousie	Matthews	Kurrachee.
	E. G. Tenasserim	Creagh	Kurrachee.
	Mongolia (s)	Edmond	Venice.
	Rydal Hall (s)	Lloyd	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Zambesi, to China.
Steamer Peshwa, to Calcutta via Coast and Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

Sept.	ARRIVALS.		
7	Oriental (s)	Brown	Singapore, Aug 20.
	Millwall	Weir	Liverpool, June 2.
	Lady Jocelyn	James	Bombay, Aug 30.
	British Consul	Atkinson	Liverpool, May 23.
	Sir H. Lawrence	Bush	Liverpool, May 30.
8	TrentKam Hallie	Shaw	Bombay, Aug 31.
	Lennox (s)	Scott	Bombay, Aug 31.
	Elgin	Millad	Jeddah, Aug 17.
	Commilla (s)	Hart	Rangoon, Aug 31.
	Artist	Sergent	Liverpool, May 29.
	Majestic	Ellery	Liverpool, June 22.
	Joinville	Journeaud	Mauritius, Aug 7.

DEPARTURE.
Sept. 8.—Steamers Chanda and Curlew.

PASSENGERS.
Per Sir Henry Lawrence—J Shoswavays, William Gordon, Michel Welsh, James Philips, from Liverpool.
Per Oriental—Mr and Mrs Watson, Mr C J Wilkinson, Mr and Mrs Logan, Mr S M Tagore and 96 deck.
Per Camilla—Mr and Mrs Gillam, Moung Kyawoo, Mr Townsend, Mr Jebuns, Miss Scott, Mr Wortley.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s.—61 cwts copiatas, Dalardma Mowjee ; 180 cwts copiatas, E L Modehund ; 172 cwts copiatas, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 49 bales cotton, Goolamhoosen Jan Mahomed ; 73 bales cotton, P and O S N Company ; 15 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Company.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Martin, Captain, 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Macbeth, Surg Major, on duty, from England.
Nariman, Surg, on duty, from Dohad.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Jones, Surg, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Morris, Col, 15th Bombay N I, to join, to Quetta.
Costello, Surg Major, on Med Cert, to England.
Martelli, Major, R A, on duty, to Mean Meer.
James, Major, R A, on duty, to Morar.
Dwyer, Surg, on duty, to Madras.
Martin, Captain, 12th Lancers, on leave.
Saunders, Captain, R A, on duty, to Sibi.
Alleyne, Major, R H A, on duty, to Umballa.
George, Captain, R A, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS, Poona, September 10.

Surgn Major T J P Holmes, A M D, is transferred from General duty Presidency Dist to Poona Divn.

Lieut G R C Westroff, 32rd Foot, Offg Wing Officer 22nd N I, on probation, is transferred to the 11th N I, as Offg Wing Officer.

Under instructions from Horse Guards the undermentioned, Medical Officers will proceed in H M's Troopship Orontis to Natal and return in medical charge of the 1st Dragoon Guards embarked at that port for Bombay :—

Surgn Major S E Maunsel and Surgn J R Clark.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 6th 6th Sept 1880 :—

Col E S Morris, Bombay Infantry, Comdt 15th N I.

With the sanction of Govt the following order is confirmed :—

Khoosh-dil-khan Station Order, dated 7th Aug 1880, appointing Major C M Erskine, Offg 2nd Sqdn Comdr, Poona Horse, to be Station Staff Officer in addition to his other duties.

Poona Division Order dated 16th July 1880, appointing Lieut C A Wood, 17th Lancers, to officiate as Staff Officer Purandhur Sanitarium, vice Lieut Inglefield, 2-15th Regiment.

Baroda Station Order, dated 30th Aug 1880, appointing Lieut J F C Thatcher, Adjt and Offg Wing Comdr 20th N I to officiate as station staff officer in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 31st idem, vice Lieut Reynolds leaving the Station.

2-25th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 3rd Sept 1880, appointing Captain G S Barrister to act as Interpreter to the regiment in the absence of a qualified officer.

16th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 25th Aug 1880, directing Lieut H W Seymour, Wing Officer and Offg Adjt to officiate as Wing Comdr as atempory measure in addition to his own duties (no other officer being available) vice Lieut C A H Davis, removed.

24th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 20th Aug 1880, directing Lieut-Col R M Chambers, 2nd in command, to officiate as 2nd in command and Captain W. J. Morse, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 31th idem, vice Col Henderson appointed to the command of the line of communications Kandahar Field Force.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

2-15th Foot—Captain A Bowles (Transport officer) for 30 days from date of departure to Kurrachee on medical certificate.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation for 30 days, from date of availing himself of it and thence to England from date of embarkation for the periods specified opposite his name :—

2-1 Royal Artillery—Captain F L Archer, 12 months.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
BY MAJOR AND COMMANDANT R. HAILEY.
Bombay, 11th September 1880.

The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows :—

No 1103 J Klingelthofer, A Company.
" 1194 V Cabral, D Company.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 10th September 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·839
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	780
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·5
General Direction of Wind	NW., NNE., N., NNW., NW., NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	303
Fall of Rain	2·89
Total fall during month	17·31
" year	48·30
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th Sept.	1·69

From midnight to midnight.

GAIETY THEATRE, FORT.

LESSEE and MANAGER ..... T. P. HUDSON.

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE YEAR.
A FLOOD OF NEW FEATURES.
AND A HOST OF NOVELTIES.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 13.
FIRST APPEARANCE AND GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE OF
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE
PARTY.
THE MONARCHS OF MUSIC, MIRTH, AND MELODY.
For a short season only, as other engagements prevent possibility of return.

10 DISTINCTIVE FEATURES. 10
Each embodying the extreme of refined minstrelsy
BY LADY AND GENTLEMEN ENTERTAINERS.
Each entirely unlike anything ever seen before.
whose success throughout the United States, California, and Australasia has been unprecedented.

☞ READ OUR TABLET OF GENIUS. ☜

Miss VENA DE GAY,
the Greatest Lady Violinist in the world.
Miss MARIE BURTON,
Miss ADA MAVEN,
Miss MILLY NORTON.,
Miss FLORIE DE GAY.
Mr. CHARLES HODLY,
Mr. EDWARD GLOVER,
And your Old Favourite,
Mr. TOMMY HUDSON.

The above GALAXY of TALENT will present one of the most
NOVEL AND INTERESTING PERFORMANCES ever introduced into India.

Admission Rs. 1, 3, 2, and 1.
Box plan at SOUNDY & Co. Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9. Carriages at 11.

H. SANTLY, Business Manager.

☞ Remember to-night is the Grand Opening Performance.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.
Honorary Secretaries.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

REID—September 2nd, at Brighton, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Reid, 12th Regiment N. I., of a son.

OTHER RESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHRESTIEN—September 6th, at Sunny Castle, Deegah, Dinapore, the wife of Mr. Fred Chrestien, of a son.

CHRISTIE—September 7th, at 9, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James Christie, of a son.

DAINTITH—September 8th, at Lucknow, the wife of Sergt. E. Daintith, D. P. W., Military Works, of a daughter.

DUFF—September 8th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant Beauchamp Duff, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, of a son.

RABBITT—September 3rd, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. Rabbitt, P. W. D., of a son.

ANDEMAN—August 28th, at Rangoon, the wife of Captain J. E. Sandeman, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"DIOGENES," "R. H. J."—Declined with thanks.

A LADY.—We would suggest that the correspondence has gone far enough.

N wishes to know where he can purchase grass seed to grow a "nice, thick, short sward" in a light sandy soil, such as that at Mahim.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1880.

THE interesting and in some respects very painful details of the battle of Khushk-i-Nakhud, which we receive to-day from our special correspondent, now at Kandahar, leave little to be learnt with respect to the great disaster of the war. It must be borne in mind that the information conveyed by our correspondent is not given upon his personal responsibility. He is not a witness ; he simply transmits to us and to the public the statements of witnesses. It is necessary to say this at the outset to meet the objection which is sure to be urged, that the correspondent was not at Khushk-i-Nakhud, and the information which he forwards, had not been obtained by himself personally on the spot. This point being conceded at the outset we may give our attention unreservedly to the facts telegraphed to us. Owing, it is stated, to the peremptory orders of the Government, General Burrows was unable to make reconnaissances across the Helmund, and he was therefore in comparative ignorance of the movements and strength of the enemy, while the enemy, on his side, was perfectly acquainted with our movements and strength, through the zeal of a large number of spies, who kept him acquainted with everything that transpired our side of the river. It is but right, however, to point out that though the prohibition of reconnaissances may have prevented our staff from becoming acquainted with the actual movements of the enemy, the enemy's numbers and the strength of his artillery were by no means unknown to General Burrows. The proportion of Ayoub's regular troops, the exact number of his regiments, the strength of his cavalry and his artillery, consisting of 35 or 36 cannon, were all well known to every newspaper reader in India, before his army had reached Farrah. The one thing which appears to have been unknown to the British General, was the line of advance which Ayoub proposed to take. It appears to have been thought at Kandahar that Ayoub's intention was to move upon Ghazni up the Kakrey Valley, and that impression, no doubt, derived apparent confirmation from the fact that Ayoub deviated from the direct route to Kandahar, and proceeded to Hyderabad some miles higher up the river. The retreat to Kushk-i-Nakhud was in itself a good measure, not only because it placed the army twenty-five miles nearer to its base at Kandahar, but covered the road to Ghazni. Our correspondent states that the camp was unfortunately badly placed. Patrols, it appears, were sent out daily fifteen miles round, but it is strange to hear that they were withdrawn at night. As the enemy advanced his cavalry, the range of the patrols was very much curtailed, and we remained thenceforth in complete ignorance of what had been done by the main force of the enemy, which could not then have been far distant. On the morning of the 26th, it was found that the enemy had during the night occupied the village of Maiwand, ten miles from our right front. A previous account stated that the enemy were moving towards this village when General Burrows's force first sighted them. The discrepancy is not of any great importance. General Burrows, afraid that the enemy might give him the slip and move past the Ghazni route, marched out to attack him. The enemy's cavalry were encountered and fell back, and, as has been already related, two horse artillery guns pursued, and we are now told the pursuit was without orders. Suddenly our force, while on open ground, found itself confronted by the enemy, who was partly concealed behind low hills, and whose line is stated to have extended four miles. If the enemy's line was really so extended, it must have been very weak in parts, and an energetic attack might have broken it without much trouble. Our correspondent says that General Burrows could either have retreated to a position where he could await attack, or that he might have attacked boldly, trusting to the superiority of his arms. But, unfortunately, he did neither. The account of the fighting does not differ materially from that which we have already received. It appears, however, that the first charge of the Ghazis was directed against the 66th Regiment, whose fire mowed down a great number of them. They returned, however to the charge with the utmost gallantry. We also learn that the artillery ammunition began to fail, and that the Wali's smooth-bore guns, and four horse artillery guns had to retire from action. This, we are expressly told, had a very bad effect upon the troops, and Jacob's Rifles "made a clean bolt of it," not waiting for the enemy to get at them ; and the Grenadiers followed suit. It seems to us, however, more probable that the first accounts were more likely to be accurate on this point, and that Jacob's Rifles were rolled up by a charge of Ghazies on their flank, while the Grenadiers were charged simultaneously by cavalry in front. The fact that both regiments gave way is, however, only too clear, and that the 66th gave way in consequence, though more slowly, is also placed beyond a question. The native troops it is stated were thoroughly demoralized and ran in all directions, throwing away their rifles. The cavalry, —which had suffered severely from the artillery fire, seventy out of three hundred men in the fighting line, and 157 horse being disabled,— were then ordered to charge. They followed their European officers, but before they came in contact with the enemy, they wheeled round and fled from the field. But if the strength of the charging body was only from 150 to 200 all told, as it must have been after the losses incurred from the artillery fire, this flight becomes less ignominious. The 66th made a stand by the village half a mile from the spot where it was first thrown into disorder. When broken a second time, it never again rallied. The only satisfactory incident appears to have been the retreat in good order of the remainder of the guns escorted by 50 sabres of the cavalry. Some of the soldiers, coming across kegs of rum in their flight, drank themselves into insensibility, and so they perished. The infantry generally took the route to Kandahar, and numbers died from thirst on the way. The horrors of the retreat are said to have been awful. Bad as all this is, it is only what is to be expected, when there is a panic and a route. Under such circumstances—happily rare in British military annals—neither discipline nor order can avail to mitigate the calamity. It is, in some respects, more painful to read that at Kandahar itself, where there was not the excuse for the panic of the moment, a disgraceful scene ensued when the news of the disaster arrived. The very word Ghazi is stated to have produced consternation amongst the troops. Large quantities of property were lost in the hasty abandonment of the cantonments. This is wholly inexcusable, and those who are responsible for the want of discipline and method in the withdrawal of the force from the cantonments into the must be called to severe account.

It is a relief to turn from this narrative of the terrors and misfortunes which marked the fatal day, to the paragraph, which mentions that in the sortie of the 16th of August, both native and European troops behaved splendidly. This was not due to any exceptionally good generalship, for it is expressly stated that the attack was mismanaged and was hopeless from the first. We owe to the special correspondent of the *Pioneer* an account of the battle near Kandahar, which is very pleasant reading. General Roberts managed his splendid force with consummate skill, and the troops acquitted themselves as British troops, when well led, will always do. The enemy allowed his position to be turned, and the formidable line of the Baba Wali was taken in reverse, and, of course, abandoned. His camp—in the rear of that position, which would have been almost impregnable, if attacked from the front—was left entrenched, and fell into our hands the moment the flanking operation was accomplished. The body of the enemy holding the villages covering flank, appears to have been the only portion of Ayoub's large army which was engaged. When the villages were carried, all that was left to be done was to send cavalry after the bulk of Ayoub's force, which retreated part toward Kakarez and part towards Ghazni. The front attack, which General Roberts made a feint of delivering, in order to hold the enemy's attention, while his position was being turned, was entrusted to a brigade of General Primrose's army, and the command was given to General Burrows. Except by an effective artillery fire, this Bombay Brigade was unfortunately unable to take part in the more exciting events of the day. General Nuttall indeed pushing on with his cavalry succeeded in cutting off a hundred of the fugitives. But fortune has not as yet given the Bombay troops the opportunity of effacing the memory of Kushk-i-Nakud. If that opportunity presents itself it will not be allowed to pass.

WE give up a good deal of space this morning to a case which has suddenly assumed considerable importance. In the beginning of July, a young man, Frederick Augustus Edwards, was convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Second Magistrate, of the attempted theft of a carriage lamp, valued at Rs. 30, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. On Wednesday last His Excellency the Governor commuted the portion of the sentence still unexpired, and ordered the prisoner to be set at liberty. This course has been taken by the Governor in Council upon grounds which are either sufficient, in which case the magistrate ought certainly to be removed from the Bench, or are insufficient, and therefore leave the Government open to the grave imputation of having taken precipitately, and without due cause, a course calculated to cast discredit upon the administration of justice in the Presidency Magistrates' Court.

The facts are set forth in the depositions taken on the 1st and 2nd of July last, in that Court, and in the petition of the youth Edwards and the statement of his father, which we publish in another column. These documents, voluminous as they are, are not complete. The report of the magistrate, which was called for upon the presentation of the prisoner's petition and the father's statement, is not amongst them. When we applied for the other papers in this case, we applied for that also, and we were informed that, it being a confidential document forwarded to Government, it could not be published without Government permission, and there has been no time to obtain it. We are informed that it was sent to Poona by the first post on Wednesday, and as we have said it was on that day that the telegram was sent from Poona, ordering the liberation of Edwards. It is understood that the magistrate formally and distinctly contradicts all but one of the allegations set forth in Edwards' petition and the statement, to which we shall presently refer. We regret that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's statement is not placed before the public simultaneously with the other documents, and it will be as well for our readers to bear the fact of its absence in mind, when weighing the *ex-parte* statements impugning his conduct.

In trying to arrive at the truth it will be best to confine our attention in the first instance to the evidence given in the Presidency Magistrate's Court on the first and second days of the hearing. The prisoner was placed on the 1st of July before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee charged with having committed, on the 29th June, criminal trespass on the premises of Mr. Jalbhai Merwanjee. Both sides were represented by solicitors. The solicitor for the prosecution, when he heard the charge read, demurred to it, saying that the case was one of theft, and not of trespass ; and it turned out that originally the accused had been charged with theft, and the charge was so entered on the police sheet. It has been subsequently changed. The magistrate said that it did not matter as the real nature of the offence would doubtless come out in evidence, and the formal charge would then be framed in the usual way. Thereupon witnesses were called. A coachman, named Suckaram, said that at half-past seven o'clock on the previous Tuesday evening—it was then Thursday—he was returning to his master's stable in the Girgaum Road, when he saw the prisoner coming out of the stable with the carriage lamp in his hand. The prisoner, when he saw the witness, went inside the stable, and stood behind the door. Suckaram seized him, pulled him out from the place, and raised a cry. The witness was cross-examined, the accused's solicitor asking him whether he had not received instructions from his master to watch, and he denied that he was watching for anybody. He was asked whether he had never heard that one of the young ladies of the family had been "in the habit of sending letters," and he stated that he never heard anything of the kind. He denied also that the prisoner had been beaten, but he said that he had been hurt by falling against the carriage in struggling to get away. His evidence was corroborated by two fellow-servants, who deposed that they heard Suckaram raise a cry of "thief," and went to assist him. A native police constable stated that hearing the cry "police," he went from the *chowkey* to the stable, and saw the prisoner sitting there with the lamp on the ground. Suckaram was standing so as to prevent the prisoner from running away. The prisoner said that he had been beaten, and showed a mark on his left hand. Superintendent Killen stated that the prisoner was brought in by the sepoy. He complained of having been assaulted by five or six persons, and showed his right arm, which was bleeding. The Superintendent thought that the injury was caused by some blunt instrument as if the prisoner had fallen on something, and was not occasioned by a blow. On the knee there were also some bruises as if from a fall. On the left arm there were marks, which might have been caused by the blow of a stick. Prisoner was sent to the hospital to have the injury to his right arm dressed. It is important to note the evidence of the Superintendent as to the injuries which were apparent on the prisoner's person, and to compare it with the allegations in the statement of prisoner's father that "six men rushed on my son, three holding him down, while the others beat him with sticks very severely on the arms, *head*, *face*, and *legs*, so much so that he fancied that one of his arms was broken, at any rate it was much bruised and swollen, his other arm was cut as if with some instrument." The injuries to the face, head, and legs of the prisoner were not seen by Mr. Superintendent Killen.

It was when before the Superintendent that the prisoner said "he had letters," and took a line of defence which, whether true or false, gives the case an exceptional character. He said that he had been called to the stable by one of Jalbhoy's servants, and when he went at six o'clock he was told by Suckaram, to come after dark. The Superintendent went to Edwards's house with the prisoner's father, who produced two letters, one purporting to be written by one of the young ladies, and the other, which had been written by himself a month previously, had never been sent. The first letter will be found appended to the depositions which we publish to-day. It is an invitation to the writer's wedding, which was stated to be fixed for the 26th of December last. The second letter, which having never been sent, and which was possibly never meant to be sent was dated 1st June, and complained that the writer had never been able to speak to the person whom he addressed, and asked her to find means to arrange an interview. It is a curious circumstance that, assuming—as for the purpose of the defence it is assumed—that the first letter was an invitation to the wedding, the writer of the second letter, instead of availing himself of the invitation, should have, after six months' leisure, sat down to write a complaint that he had never got an opportunity of speaking to the young lady. Be that as it may, the prisoner admitted making an alteration in the first letter, and he accounted for the fact that the missive had been torn up and was subsequently pasted on another sheet of paper, by saying that he had first destroyed it, but "thought it would be of some use some day, and thereupon pasted it on another paper." He did not pretend that any other letters had passed. The Superintendent stated further, the prisoner did not tell him explicitly how he came by the note, but said it was thrown on the road. He would not "give fair answers, but prevaricated a good deal." Upon this evidence the prosecutor, Mr. Jalbhoy Merwanjee, was recalled, and he stated the young lady, who was thirteen years of age, was his sister, and he swore positively that she could not write English, or speak it, her study of that language having lasted but one month, and he further stated the letter was not in the handwriting of any one in the house, none of the ladies of which could write English. The case having been brought to this point, the prisoner asked for an adjournment, and the proceedings were adjourned until the 2nd of July. The prisoner's defence was then set forth by a solicitor. His father's landlord was called, who stated that four months before Mr. Cursetjee had made a complaint, that the accused used to stand at the window and sing when the family were on the terrace opposite, and he informed the prisoner's father on the impropriety of his conduct. A friend of the prisoner's, name Kaji Syed, was then called, and he deposed that he had on certain previous occasions seen "females of the age of nineteen or twenty years" on the terrace opposite, and that one of them made signs to the prisoner. The prisoner, the witness said, asked him "what he was to do, whether he should report it to her father." Mr. Kaji Syed has evidently a high opinion of the sense of propriety animating his friend the young Mr. Edwards. With reference to the letter, he stated that he was shown it by the prisoner six months before, and that when advised to destroy it Edwards said that he would keep it as it might be of some use some day. This expression, which was also used to Mr. Superintendent Killen, shows that the prisoner for fully six months had in his mind the idea of turning this letter to some useful account, and as an aid in forming an opinion as to his *bona fides* throughout this matter, the light thus thrown upon his ideas and intentions is valuable. The young lady, who was alleged by the prisoner to have written him the letter, was called. She deposed that she could not possibly have written the letter, did not know English, and never sent any messages to the prisoner. Upon the evidence we have thus summarised, the magistrate decided that the prisoner was guilty, the defence disgraceful, and the letter a forgery. Confining our attention to the evidence, it is difficult to say the magistrate could have come to any other decision.

But now come the statements of the prisoner and of his father. We have read them with great care, and we give them *in extenso*, that our readers may also read them. The prisoner uncompromisingly accuses the committing Magistrate of improper motives, and to give colour to the charge, he states Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee is, "if not related by blood, intimately connected with the prosecutor's family, and that he is or was a manager, trustee, or custodian of the property of the prosecutor." Not a tittle of evidence is given to substantiate either of these allegations, and we hear that there is no foundation whatever for them. The petition states that Mr. Dosabhoy's brother was "a paid manager of the said money and property," that is, of the money and property of which the magistrate himself was said to be the manager or trustee. Mr. Dosabhoy's brother is, it appears, employed on the Nowrojee Hill estate of the Setna family, and this, so far as we can ascertain, was the sole foundation for the petitioner's allegation of undue influence. The statement that the magistrate visited the family on the evening of the petitioner's arrest, is based simply upon an "I heard." No evidence is given in support of it, and the Magistrate, we are informed, indignantly denies it. So far the petition. The statement of Mr. Edwards, senior, is much more voluminous, but it is only an amplification and an exaggeration of the young man's own account of the encouragement he alleges that he has received from one of the young ladies, and of the manner in which he was entrapped into the stable and assaulted. There is no intimation given as to the source of Mr. Edwards's information on this latter point, and the eloquent statement in respect to the "waving of handkerchiefs, kissing of hands, unloosening of the white band over the *cranium* of the young lady, allowing her hair to fall in luxuriant disorder" over her shoulders and back, in order to lead his virtuous son astray, will not carry much conviction to the mind of any one capable of judging of the value of statements put forward in such a spirit, and under such circumstances. We are wholly at a loss to understand how the Government could have been moved by the unsupported allegations of the prisoner or by the elaborate hearsay of the senior Mr. Edwards's statement, to cast a stigma upon the administration of justice in the Presidency Court and order the prisoner's liberation without any judicial inquiry whatever into the merits of the case. The assertion that the magistrate would not hear the witnesses for the defence, is false upon the face of it ; for the arrest took place on the Tuesday evening, the first hearing took place on Thursday, and the case was then adjourned till Friday, to give time for the witnesses to attend. The statement put forward by the prisoner's father, that a summons for assault against the prosecutor was improperly refused by the magistrate, is misleading. No such application was made until after the trial was concluded, and it was then manifestly an afterthought. The prisoner did not allege to

TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF KHUSK-I-NAKHUD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, THRO' CHAMAN, SEPT. 7.

Previous accounts of the battle of Khusk-i-Nakhud seem to be incorrect in some particulars. I have obtained the following details from various sources. Owing to the peremptory orders of the Government, reconnaissances across the Helmund could not be made, and this occasioned almost complete ignorance of the movements and strength of the enemy. Our movements and strength were, however, known to the enemy, who appear to have employed a number of spies, who informed them of everything that transpired.

The retreat to Khusk-i-Nakhud placed 25 miles of desert in front instead of in the rear, and the army covered the road to Ghuznee. This was so far advantageous, but the position of the camp was bad. Patrols were daily sent out for 15 miles around, but they withdrew at night. On the 22nd the enemy's cavalry appeared in force, and small skirmishes took place, but the range of the patrols was very curtailed. Reconnaissance in force would probably have disclosed the enemy's strength, but movements were not undertaken, and we remained in complete ignorance of the approaching danger.

Early on the morning of the 26th we learned that the enemy during the night had occupied the village of Maiwand, ten miles from our right front. General Burrows, who had been continually urged from Kandahar to attack, decided to advance and prevent a possible movement to Ghuznee up the Kakarez valley. The march commenced at six o'clock in the morning. Two hundred baggage animals and six of the Wali's smooth bore guns accompanied the force in some disorder. The enemy's cavalry were encountered at nine o'clock. The cavalry retreated, and two Horse Artillery guns pursued, without orders. Suddenly our force found itself on open ground confronted by the enemy, each post partly concealed by hillocks, and possessing a front of four miles.

General Burrows might either have retreated to a better position, where he could await attack, or have boldly closed with the enemy, trusting to the superiority of his weapons. But he did neither of these things. At ten minutes to eleven o'clock he opened a futile cannonade upon the enemy, who did not reply, but moved closer. Still the fire was ineffective, and this gave great confidence to the enemy's irregulars. The first gun was fired by the enemy at a quarter past eleven, and then a terrific fire ensued. Our infantry lying down opened at 800 yards, and among them there were very few casualties, but the cavalry suffered severely. Of 300 men in the field, 7 die, 157 horses and 70 men were disabled.

Towards 2 o'clock the Ghazi's, surrounding our force on all sides, came on to the attack with the greatest determination. Their first charge was repulsed by the 66th Regiment, and an immense number of them were mowed down by our fire. But they again returned to the charge with the utmost gallantry. As the artillery ammunition was failing, the smooth bore and four Horse Artillery guns retired out of action. This had a very bad effect upon our troops. Jacob's Rifles made a clean bolt of it, not waiting for the enemy to get at them. The Bombay Grenadiers followed, and then the 66th retreated more slowly, they all the time being surrounded by Ghazis.

The native troops were completely demoralised, and threw away their rifles in all directions. The European officers led a cavalry charge, but before the Cavalry came in contact with the enemy they wheeled round and rode off the field of battle. The 66th made a short stand at a village half a mile away, but they soon broke and never again rallied. Fifty sabres of the cavalry and the remaining guns retreated to Kandahar in good order, protecting the rear of the infantry who persistently took the line towards the left where there was no water, and numbers died from thirst. Many European soldiers, finding kegs of rum, drank themselves senseless. There were some awful horrors during the retreat. Five smooth-bore guns were abandoned, the horses being unable to drag them off the field. The rear guard arrived in Kandahar at 2 o'clock the next day. The Ghazis stopped to plunder, but the enemy's cavalry pursued for some distance.

PANIC AT KANDAHAR.

At Kandahar a disgraceful scene ensued. The cantonments were hastily abandoned, and among the troops the word "Ghazi" produced immediate consternation. Large quantities of property were lost.

THE SORTIE FROM KANDAHAR.

In the sortie of the 6th our troops, both native and European, behaved splendidly. The affair, however, was mismanaged, and the attack was hopeless. These two fights demonstrated the utter unsuitability of the present system of officering the Bombay army.

THE GOOD EFFECT OF THE RECENT VICTORY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR THRO' CHAMAN, SEPT. 7.

KANDAHAR, September 5.—The excellent effect of the recent engagement appeared everywhere in the changed demeanour of the people. Kandahar, which yesterday seemed to be a city of the dead, is to-day rapidly filling, and the bazaars are assuming their normal appearance. It is now evident that Ayoub failed to induce a tribal rising similar to that of December last at Kabul. Only the bad characters flocked to the camp, the bulk of the people refraining. The number killed during the engagement must have been large; although burying parties were constantly at work, there are still numbers of bodies on the ground.

A force starts shortly to bury the dead at Khusk-i-Nakhud.

General Phayre's troops halt meantime, 25 miles hence.

THE SUPPLIES FOR KANDAHAR TROOPS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER).

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

General Macgregor with a brigade of the Kabul Kandahar force marched from Kandahar on the 8th for Killa Abdulla. General Roberts goes with it to enquire into the question of transport and supplies.

Convoys of carts are reaching Kandahar.

AYOUB KHAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Ayoub Khan is reported to have passed Zamindawars some days ago *en route* for Herat. He has most of his principal officers with him and two or three hundred Herat horsemen. The Herat infantry have scattered over the country. Of his thirty guns twenty nine are now in the Kandahar citadel; one mountain gun is said to have been carried off by the Kabuli troops. There are reports of a serious insurrection at Herat where the Governor left by Ayoub is said to have been murdered.

SIR EDWIN JOHNSON'S RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

General Sir Donald Stewart is expected to take over charge from Sir Edwin Johnson to-morrow.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

On Tuesday next a public meeting will be held, at which the Viceroy will occupy the chair, in support of the Patriotic Fund.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE KHUSK-I-NAKHUD DEFEAT.

Government will shortly issue a statement on the responsibility for the Helmund expedition, and the succeeding movements. My information clearly shows that Government followed General Primrose's advice.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the constituency of Midlothian, expressing his gratitude for the universal sympathy displayed during his recent illness.

ROUMELIA.

It is currently reported that Prince Bismarck and Baron Von Haymerle favour a scheme for the formation of Roumelia into a neutral kingdom, under the joint guarantee of the Great Powers.

ALBANIAN RESISTANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 11.

Contradiction is given to the statement that the Albanians had agreed to the cession of any territory to Montenegro. Their menacing attitude has brought them into collision with the Turkish troops at Scutari.

RESIGNATION OF THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 11.

The Turkish Ministry has resigned.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 12.

Kodri Pasha, the Grand Visier, has been dismissed, and is replaced by Said Pasha.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 11.

The Prince Imperial of Austria is about to visit the Emperor of Germany at Berlin.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

MADRID, SEPT. 11.

The Queen of Spain gave birth to a daughter to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, SEPT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Total Weeks Sales of Cotton	48,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	5,000	,,
,, Weeks Sales of Surats	4,000	,,
,, Amount forwarded	1,000	,,
,, Weeks Imports of Cotton	32,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	nil.	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	307,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	170,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	49,000	,,

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.
8¼ lbs. do.	7s.
40s. Mule Twist	10¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	120¼
Bar Silver	52⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅜
4½ per cent. do.	87⅜

IN consequence of the great pressure upon our space we are compelled to hold over a letter from our Rangoon Correspondent upon the "Revolt of the Shan Tribes?

IN regard to the suit for damages brought by Bai Motlibai against the *Times of India* a consent decree for the settlement of the case was allowed by Mr. Justice Marriott in the High Court on Saturday.

THE uneasy feeling in Scind does not even yet appear to be quite a thing of the past. The Kurrachee *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes a telegram from Kotree, dated September 6th., stating, "A report is current here to the effect that the Beluch sepoys at Hyderabad mean mischief; that they were disarmed yesterday; and that their rifles have been put away into the Fort. The European guard at the Fort has been doubled". The editor appends a note to the telegram to the effect that information of the same nature was conveyed in a private letter received from a gentleman at Hyderabad. It may reassure our nervous friends in Scind to know—and we have the best authority for informing them—that this whole story of the disarmament of Beluch sepoys at Hyderabad is false.

IT IS stated that when Colonel Allen Johnson retires, he will be succeeded by Colonel George Chesney.

THE balance held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India, and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches, on the last day of August, 1878, was Rs. 12,58,98,000; in August 1879, Rs. 15,59,31,000; and in August, 1880, Rs. 12,64,69,000.

AT Cawnpore, on the 6th inst., thirty-one guns were fired, we are told, in honour of General Roberts' victory.

THE news that the Cabulis of Ayoub's routed army took the route of the Arghandab towards Kabul, the *Pioneer* thinks, shows the mistake of not strengthening the garrison at Khelat-i-Ghilzai by a small flying force, instead of withdrawing it altogether. News of the action could easily have been conveyed there in two days, and the fugitive Kabuli troops might have been intercepted and cut up.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—The evacuation of Kandahar is, we understand, to be postponed for the present, probably till the completion of the railway to that terminus.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD had rather a serious fall from his horse, while racing on the Dehra Course. The accident occurred on Monday last, and the result of the fall was the dislocation of his right shoulder. Latest accounts, the *Indian Herald* says, report that His Lordship is doing well.

THE owners of the s. s. Jeddah, we are told, sent another captain from Singapore to take charge of the vessel.

AMONG several members of the Kazlbash families, who left Cabul for India on the accession of Abdul Rahman, was the uncle of Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan of Lahore. This gentleman died while on his way to India, and his remains arrived at Lahore on the 7th current, when the funeral obsequies where performed by his nephew and friends.

WE are glad to hear that the State Karbharee of Kolhapoor, Mr. Mahadew Wasudew Barve, has forwarded through Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, to the honorary secretaries, Bombay Military Relief Fund, Rs. 6,100. The sum has been made up as follows:—The Raja of Kholapore contributed Rs. 3,000; the Chief of Miraj, (Senior Branch) Rs. 1,000; the Chief of Miraj, (Junior Branch) Rs. 500; the Chief of Mudbol, Rs. 500; the Chief of Kagal, Rs. 500; the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Rs. 200; the Chief of Vishalgud, Rs. 100; the Chief of Bavda, Rs. 100; Sar Lashkar Bahadur, Rs. 100; Rajopadhya, Rs. 100.

THE paragraph which recently appeared in several papers regarding a split in the ranks of the Theosophists has drawn forth a circular letter from Col. Olcott, President of the Society, addressed "to Theosophists and Arya Samajists," in which we are informed that the disagreement in question is a very small affair and can "no more impede the progress of the Theosophical Society than the fly does the wheel of the engine on which it alights," because in the "crusade for universal brotherhood and Aryan revival, individuals count as nothing; the idea we represent is everything." The "tempest in a teapot," as Col. Olcott aptly terms it, has arisen from the resignation, voluntary on the gentleman's part but enforced in the case of the lady, of Mr. Winbridge and Miss Bates, who accompanied Col. Olcott and Madame Blavatsky when they first came to this country from America in "the cause of Universal Brotherhood and the revival of Aryan religion and science." These colleagues, however, we are now told, were not "equally founders of the Society and equally occupied in carrying on its work" with Col. Olcott and Mdme. Blavatsky, but the entire management, both of the Society and its journal, the *Theosophist*, devolved upon the two last named. Neither Mr. Winbridge nor Miss Bates appear to have been ever very earnest disciples. Col. Olcott and Mdme. Blavatsky complain that they "could never fully sympathise with us in our views and plans." Mr. Winbridge does not appear to have taken open objection to any of the rules and tenets of the order, but he never offered to assist in the work, even in the duties of receiving visitors. As for Miss Bates, she was evidently a thorn in the sides of both Colonel Olcott and Mdme. Blavatsky from the first, and the friction amongst them at length culminated in a very pretty quarrel. The circular states:—"Between Miss Bates and ourselves there has always been disagreement upon questions of grave importance, as well as of minor, as for instance, the eating of beef, use of beer, wine, etc., which we would never allow in our house. An unfortunate quarrel between Miss Bates and a lady theosophist, which broke out and culminated while we were absent in Ceylon, brought on the crisis. Upon our return the matter was officially investigated, and we were asked by our two colleagues (Mr. Winbridge and Miss Bates) to do what we considered an act of injustice, to write to expel the other lady and her husband from the Society and turn them out of the house in which they were stopping as guests. But, believing that the blame was with both of the disputants, we refused. The bad feeing increased, and, notwithstanding all our efforts we could not bring about a reconciliation. Bitter words ensued until, at last, in a very grave matter Miss Bates demanded the expulsion of her antagonist for the alleged breaking of a rule of the Society which she had herself flagrantly violated; and being charged with the same gave the lie to both Madame Blavatsky and myself, who were witnesses to the facts. So gross an offence against truth and the dignity of the founders of the Society could not be passed over." Col. Olcott considers that the affair ought never to have been made known to the profane public, but "certain unfriendly editors" having adverted to the matter, and "some good men, our respected Swamijee Dayanand Saraswati among others," being of opinion that the honour of the Society was in danger of being compromised, he and Mdme. Blavatsky join in the explanation we have above referred to, which is signed "Henry S. Olcott, President of the Theosophical Society," and "countersigned and registered, H. P. Blavatsky, corresponding Secretary."

WE see the Kurrachee'ites were looking forward to the arrival of the Euphrates, to vindicate the capabilities of their harbour to accomodate vessels of her large size. At the annual meeting of the local Chamber of Commerce on the 2nd. inst., Mr. James Grant, agent of the Bank of Bombay, in the course of a speech on the growing importance of Kurrachee, remarked:—"With regard to the harbour I need but remind you that in a few days we expect to see H. M.'s troopship Euphrates swinging at anchor within the Breakwater. Now this in itself is a great point gained. One prejudice overcome, and doubtless more will follow." On the same occasion, Captain Parker, the Master Attendant, said:—"I am glad to tell you that H. M.'s troopship Euphrates is expected here on Saturday with the 98th Regt., and that we have a berth ready for her inside the harbour—a swinging mooring with not less than 26 feet at low water. We shall have 28 feet of water in the channel at high water on that day; so I hope that this time we shall have the trooper inside the harbour, and that for the future the troopships will come to the port, and there will be no further difficulty with the admiralty about their coming in." The refusal of Captain Hand to take advantage of the careful preparations made for his ship, and his insisting upon anchoring outside, must have been very annoying to the authorities. There appears to have been no reason whatever for the captain's refusal, except that he had not received instructions to go inside, and "the admiralty were very particular."

A NUMBER of merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of the town of Kalyan, in the Tanna district, have communicated to His Excellency Sir James Fergusson their sincere gratitude for the very favourable consideration which H. E. gave to their petition of the 20th June last, praying for the continuance of the Kalyan salt depot. His Excellency's consideration of the petitioners, it is said, conferred a lasting boon on the ryots, and has saved from imminent starvation and consequent misery hundreds of poor families in the Konkan, who, but for the kind measures adopted, would be reduced to abject poverty and compelled to leave their homes.

Two soldiers were charged before a court martial at Jhelum, on the 17th August, with insubordination in striking their superior officers. The prisoners were private James William King, of the 72nd, and Private Martin Cullen, 100th Regiment. The charges against King were limited to striking a lance-corporal of his Regiment, using insubordinate language to the troop sergeant-major on refusing to go to the guard room when ordered, and resisting the escort, whose duty it was to have him in charge, by lying down, striking, and kicking. Cullen in addition to striking a corporal, was charged with being drunk, for the fifth time during the last twelve months, and with losing several articles of his kit. Both men were convicted, and both were sentenced to five years' penal servitude, Cullen, in addition, being ordered to be put under stoppages till he shall have made good the value of the articles he had lost.

THE *Bombay Guardian* thinks the annexation of Kandahar might be beneficial to the Kandaharees *sua si bona norint*:—We have never been able to see that there was any sufficient justification of the invasion of Afghanistan. A little more faith in God would have enabled our rulers to overcome their fear of the Russians, and even to hope that Afghanistan would prove a kind of buffer between Russia and England. We are quite prepared, however, for some Providential over-ruling of the things that have actually occurred, so as to bring about some compensatory good for Afghanistan. If the Afghans were to remit the matter to ourselves we should recommend them to ask that the English continue to occupy Kandahar and complete the railway to that place. To leave them to the wolves is to leave them to their worst enemies and to perpetuate the wretched bigotry that leads them to identify religion with the thirst for blood.

Says the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*:—

"We read the following in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, with pleasure:—A telegram was received in Bombay on Wednesday from His Excellency the Governor ordering the immediate release of the Eurasian youth Edwards, who, about two months ago, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment on a charge of theft from a Parsee. With still more pleasure we should receive the news that orders had been issued, not only for the lad's release, but that all the truthful facts of the case, together with the proceedings before the police and the magistrate, be made public. It is a curious fact, that no mention of the case was made in the daily papers at the time of the occurrence. How was this? We now know that His Excellency the Governor has granted a pardon in his power in order to do justice to the lad; we know that an innocent lad and, through him, his helpless parent has suffered for two months; but we do not know anything of the judicial part of the matter. Is this ought to be made known."

Our contemporary will find that the proceedings in the case are published in our columns to-day. They were not published at the time, simply because the case had then no interest, being apparently one of the many trumpery cases disposed of, which it would be waste of space to report. Now that the lad has been liberated by H. E. the Governor upon a petition impugning the good faith of the Magistrate who committed him, the case becomes one of importance—and we have procured a copy of the depositions, &c. and to-day make them public.

THE *Indian Daily News* is not satisfied with General Roberts's victory, but thinks Ayoub and his force ought to have been "stamped out" instead of merely dispersed. Our contemporary writes:—"Considering that the garrisoa at Candahar was safe, and in no way distressed, Sir F. Roberts might safely have ventured upon a bolder and more decisive strategy. He might, for instance, have crossed into the Arghandab Valley, and have placed himself across the Khakrez road in rear of Ayoub's force, and prevented his retreat. Having learnt the strength at Ayoub Khan's disposal he might have occupied Munsoorabad on the Arghandab, and so cut off any retreat northwards. In this position, he might have waited for General Phayre, when there would have been nothing before Ayoub Khan but utter destruction. Sir F. Roberts' actual strategy has been rewarded with that success, which, considering the disparity in the calibre of the contending armies, it is only natural he should have gained; but, instead of stamping out Ayoub's army, and startling all Afghanistan by a thunder-clap, he has only won a battle, and only dispersed a distinctly inferior force."

The *Englishman* remarks on the same head:—There is no authentic information of any prisoners having been made, and not only Ayoub himself, but all the leading men are admitted to have made good their escape. That the pursuit was not pushed with any persistence, is evident from the fact that the Cavalry returned the same day, and, that it was ineffectual as far as it went, is tolerably clear from the very moderate estimate of its results rendered by Generals Gough and Nuttall themselves. *** The dispersal has not been of a kind which need prevent the Herati portion on one side, and the Kabulis on the other from being got together again, provided only leaders are ever wanting for the purpose. As regards the Heratis, the leaders, we know, exist; and the only doubt is as to their intentions. The possible consequences of this result are serious. On the one hand, it puts it out of the question for us to think of evacuating Kandahar for an indefinite period. On the other hand, the escape of the Kabuli regiments may not improbably prove a source of formidable danger to Abdul Rahman.

As to the position of affairs in China, a Hongkong paper writes:—From the North the news is untrustworthy and difficult to understand. A great deal has been made of a rather silly rumour, which runs to the effect that there had been a rupture between Li Hung Chang and the Pekin Government, that he had been accused of being a traitor, &c., because he was not inclined to go to war. There does not seem to be anything in all this, save gossip, and the whole disposition of the Government on the matter of war or no war is rather more intelligible and much more pacific than when we last wrote. Chung How has been released by a decree from the Throne published in the *Peking Gazette* of August 12th. This is done in consequence of an appeal by telegraph from the Marquis Tseng, now at St. Petersburg, and is a sign of a desire on the part of the Chinese to come to an amicable settlement with Russia. There is a rumour that Russia has announced her intention of sending a high officer to Peking to settle the present difference between the two countries.

COLONEL GORDON has left China,—or was to leave by the steamer which carried papers that arrived in Bombay yesterday. It would appear, the *China Mail* observes, that his whole trip has been rather lacking of results, and that there was not in Chinese politics that grave necessity for his presence which was at one time imagined. He told the Chinese that the Russians can take the coast ports all of a heap and Peking within six weeks if they so desire; and that it would be simple madness for China to go to war with such a power as Russia. Col. Gordon goes home, as he has been recalled, his resignation, telegraphed from Shanghai, having been refused by the British Government and the remainder of his leave cancelled.

SIR THOMAS WADE has issued an important communication reminding such of Her Majesty's subjects in China as take an interest in the question of military service in the cause of the Celestials, of the existence of certain regulations which he thinks may be overlooked by those publicists who have been dealing with the matter of late. He refers such to Section VI of the Order in Council, 1865, for the Government of Her Majesty's subjects in China and Japan, the Section relating to War, Insurrection, and Rebellion, and appends to his public notice a reprint of paragraphs 81 and 82 of the Order, which prohibit, under serious penalties, engagement, whether for or against the Emperor of China, in war between His Imperial Majesty and any enemy, domestic or foreign. This notification, the *China Mail* says, was supposed to be aimed at Col. Gordon specially, whom Sir. Thos. Wade was not too glad to see in China. Col. Gordon pointed out that he was far from being a firebrand, and that there were other Englishmen in China to whom these articles might be more appropriately commended than himself, Mr. Robert Hart, for instance, who has been taking a very active part in preparing the country for war.

We extract from the *Tribune Medicale de Paris* the following observation:—Our fellow-citizen, Dr. Dusart, was called in haste to Mr. Leger, who is labouring under a dreadful attack of asthma, having resisted all treatments thus far resorted to. Dr. Dusart thinks to prescribe Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes; no sooner had the patient inhaled the smoke of the same than suffocation disappeared. Mr. L. does no longer fear the return of such an attack, knowing how he can be relieved of it from its first symptoms."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar. Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th inst.:—Puttialla (s), from Kurracee. Yesterday:—H. M. S. Malabar, from Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th inst.:—Clairmont, to Calcutta; I. G. Dalhousie and I. G. Tenasserim, Kurrachee; Mongolia (s), Venice; Rydal Hall (s), Calcutta.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Tip Tip ..... Fahrbach.
Overture	Sommernachtstraum ..... Suppé.
Song	Near, am Rhein ..... Abt.
Medley	Fraenelok ..... Faust.
Pourpourri	Ulber Land und Meer .. Staab.
Quadrille	The Young Ladies' Party .. Schmuck.
The Evening Star	..... Tesca.
Duett	Monbelli ..... Strauss.
Duett	Marie de Rudens ..... Donnizetti.
Galop	Valentine ..... Rule.

PASSENGER DOCK.—The I. G. s. s. Dalhousie and Tenasserim left the dock on Saturday.

THE TUSHI LAKE.—The total fall of rain at Tusi up to 8 a.m. of Sunday, the 5th instant, was 62 inches and 66 cents. The height of water in the Lake was 4869 feet.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 4th inst., was 52 feet and 3 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet and 9 tenths. The total rainfall up to date was 47 inches, 38 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 72 inches, 16 cents.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the above branch of this institution, Dhobi Talao, was 2,375, the average daily attendance being 283. The prevailing diseases were intermittent fevers and bowel complaints.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 11th instant:—Horses, 5 lame; bullocks, 9 lame, 21 sore necks, and 3 emaciated. Total number of cases, 40; amount of fines Rs. 75-8.

THE ISHWARESHWAR.—We are informed that arrangements have been made to keep the Mahableshwar Telegraph office open from 1st October to 15th June next, as an experimental measure. If the office prove self-supporting, the same course will be followed in future years.

THE SURPRISE PARTY.—The programme of the opening performance of this Company has been issued. It is a very varied and pleasing one, and will doubtless attract large audiences this evening.

CONVERTS TO MAHOMEDANISM.—On Friday last a native Jew (Beni Israel) and his wife and two young daughters attended the Zakaria's mosque, and formally embraced the Mahomedan faith.

H. M. S. SPORTS.—By the kindness of the Committee of the Gymkhana, hurdles have been lent for practice and placed every evening on the Maidan near the cricket ground. High jump posts and shot for putting" will also be available.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at the *morgue* Cammateepoors, on view of the body of Soobana Mullaree, a stone-mason, who had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a knife. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

THEFT OF PLANTS.—Buggajee Ramjee was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on three separate charges of theft of sundry plants, the collective value of Rs. 10, the property of three different parties. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

LOSS OF A PEARL NECKLACE.—Motilall Narayendas, residing at Agiary Lane, reported to the police on Friday last that a pearl necklace, valued at Rs. 70, was thrown into the sea by mistake along with the image of *Gunputti*, around whose neck it had been put. A search was made, but without success. The *Gunputti* was thrown in at deep water.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—The second and first stories of a house situated in Casee Mohla, belonging to Hajee Ahmed Hajee Adam, fell in on the forenoon of Friday last. Two persons who were on the second floor at the time came down with the house, but providentially escaped with scarcely any injury beyond a shock. The occupants in the other portion of the house removed out of it at once; and the house has been ordered by the Municipal authorities to be pulled down.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE FOR Rs. 1,000.—On Friday last, Gungee, a girl about ten years of age, Doodee, a woman, and Tulluckchund Trickumchund, a Marwarree, were convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, Prisoner No. 1 of stealing a currency note for Rs. 1,000 the property of Hajee Noor Mahomed Sulliman, a dealer in furniture, &c., and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 of receiving and retaining the same, knowing it to have been stolen. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. The second prisoner, who is the aunt of prisoner No. 1, was in the service of the complainant at his furniture shop at Nagdavie. Prisoner No. 1 was in the habit of visiting her aunt at the shop at Nagdavie, and while on a visit there she managed to extract a currency note from the complainant's cupboard, and handed it to her aunt, who subsequently took the note to the third prisoner, the Marwarree, to find out its value. The Marwarree valued it at Rs. 10, and paid the woman (prisoner No. 2) that amount. When the note was missed by the complainant a report was made to Mr. Inspector Moriarty. Upon enquiry the note was traced to the possession of the Marwarree through a confession made by prisoner No. 3, when the whole matter was brought to light. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, prisoner No. 2 to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 3 (the Marwarree) to six months' similar imprisonment.

THE 98TH REGIMENT AT KURRACHEE.—The 98th (the Prince of Wales's) Regiment, which arrived in the Euphrates, marched into Kurrachee from Keamaree on the evening of the 5th instant. Strength—22 officers and 851 non-commissioned officers and men. The names of the officers are:—Lieut.-Colonel Simpson (in command), Major Heathcote, Major Roper, Captains Sharp, Lyacke, Carey, Allen, Powis, Williams, and Chapman, Lieut. J. Reeves, Lieut. and Adjutant Prior, Lieuts. Chichester and Trevelyan, 2nd Lieuts. Randolph, Linden, Mackenzie, Hunter, Geldard, and Dyson, Quartermaster Shore, and Capt. O. M. Johnson, A. P. D.

THAT STUPID P. D. AGAIN.—We have received a letter from the Colonel commanding H. M.'s 98th Regiment in relation to a paragraph that appeared in our issue which, after giving the list of officers arrived with the Corps, stated that "great heat was experienced in the Red Sea, and 100 fatal cases of sickness occurred." Colonel Simpson informs us that, so far from this being the case, there had not been a death since the regiment left Malta, and we have much pleasure in publishing this fact before the mail steamer leaves for Bombay. The unfortunate error arose through our stupid P. D. substituting the words "*and* 100" for "*but no*."—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 13.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Judgment.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Heerajee Burjorjee deceased. Macfarlane and G—Eduljee Heerajee applicant and Navazbai wife of Shapurjee Framjee Mistree Cancatrix—M H Khan.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Motion.

877-70 Crawford and B—Mithibai and others vs Limjee Nowrojee Manajee—Tobin and R and C L and O—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

462-79 Smith and F—Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy vs Doongersey Tejpall and others—H C and L, M and G, and C, L and O—Part heard.

474-79 H W Payne—Hajee Kulfan Ruttonsee vs Ebrahim Currim and others—Crawford and B.

156-80 R M Sayani—Hoorbai vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee and others—H W Payne and Jamadhun and H.

229-80 R Skipsey—Gunputrao Gorojee vs A D Jackson and another—H Bicknell.

621-79 H Bicknell—Mirza Sabutally Vulud Ahan Sahib vs Pandoorung Ramchundra *alias* Anna Sahib—Jadarthun and H.

380-79 H W Payne—Krustnarao Sucaram vs Rao Bahdoor Mudon Shricrusna and others—A F Turner and Macfarlane and G.

577-79 Hore, C and B—Goculdass Cullianjee vs Ruttonbai—Khunderao M.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for the 13th September, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of; defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

346-80 H Bicknell—Farrua Meetha vs Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed—N H Khan.

347-80 Balkrishna and B—Sorabjee Maneckjee vs Mahomed Ebrahim Ni-Hoosein Neezamudin Khanleckar

349-80 C Tyabjee—Sena Vucta and others vs Shaik Mahomed Hoosein Shaik Babunbhoy—J C Cama.

356-80 Tobin and R—for plaintiff as pauper Caroline D Araugo vs Charles J Bourne—In person.

Long Cause.

246-80 Shapurjee and T—Camajee Lingoo vs Ruckmabai and others—Tobin and R—Part heard.

Pulmonary consumption consecutive to an inflammation of the chest had resisted all treatment, but medicines were ordered to me by physicians rather to give me security than with the hope of a prolongation of life. Happily one of them advised me to use *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.* For two months past I have been taking that medicine, and my situation has been so remarkably improved, that I may, henceforth consider my recovery as certain.—ED. DOOLITTLE (BRISTOL).

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOME-WARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. Mongolia, Captain E. M. Edmond, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and Suez with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr and Mrs Lang.
For Brindisi—Capt Muir-Martin, Mr A Phillips, Mr R H Anderson, Mr Somerlatt, and a gentleman.
For Venice—Mrs Fraser.
For Gibraltar—Mr Henriques and son.

THE SHOCKING MURDER OF A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN.

THE adjourned inquest was held on Saturday last at the Coroner's bungalow, Clare Road, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of the woman, Nusseebun. Dr. Cody, the Surgeon in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, was examined and deposed to having made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased. He described in detail fourteen wounds on several parts of the body. One wound on the chest, which penetrated the right lung, and another on the abdomen, penetrating the liver, were the most fatal injuries. He was of opinion that the knife produced would have inflicted all the wounds. The cause of death was haemorrhage, the result of the wounds described.

The jury unanimously found that the death of Nusseebun, woman, was caused from [illegible] the result of wounds inflicted upon her by [illegible] by Khodabux Chuddun, and that the [illegible] bux Chuddum was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

The prisoner was remanded to H. M. Common Jail on the Coroner's warrant pending the magisterial investigation.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF CHEATING.

ON Friday last, Mr. Smith, solicitor, [illegible] company with Mr. J. Pryce Weedon, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co., his client appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and filed an information against Mr. Henry Frank Knott, charging him with cheating under section 415 of the Indian Penal Code in respect of a sum of Rs. 500 borrowed by the accused on the 9th August last from the firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, & Co. It appears that [illegible] represented himself to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, & Co. as a Civil Engineer in the service of Messrs. Tremayne and Company, of Bombay; that he had purchased a steam engine in partnership with Mr. Michael Rozario de Quadros for the sum of Rs. 6,000; that the said steam engine had been sold, or agreed to be sold to the Albert Mills Company for the sum of Rs. 14,000, which money would be paid by the mills company within the month of August; and further that he (accused) had paid a one-third share of the aforesaid sum of Rs. 6,000, being the purchase money for the said steam engine and was entitled to a one-third share in the sum of Rs. 14,000. He [illegible] said to have stated that he was obliged to go immediately to Jubbulpore on business for Messrs. Tremayne & Co., and that he was in urgent need of [illegible] Rs. 500. On these representations Rs. 500 were thereupon advanced by the firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, & Co., Mr. Michael Rozario de Quadros undertaking to pay the amount on behalf of Mr. Knott as soon as Mr. de Quadros succeeded in realizing an engine, by Clayton, in which Mr. Knott was interested. On or about the 4th August a letter was written by the firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co. to the said H. F. Knott, calling upon Messrs. Tremayne and Co., demanding repayment of the loan, but the letter was returned unopened with the following words endorsed thereon by the [illegible] lope:—"No authority to give the address. Tremayne and Co." Subsequently it was discovered that Mr. Knott had never been in the employment of Messrs. Tremayne and Co., and had been further ascertained that Mr. Knott not only never paid a single rupee on his own account to the native from whom the engine in question had been purchased, but that he appropriated the whole purposes Rs. 1,000 out of a sum of Rs. 3,000 given him by Mr. de Quadros to pay to the owner of the engine, and brought back a false receipt to Mr. de Quadros purporting to be signed by the native owner of the engine. The accused H. F. Knott was arrested on Saturday and charged with the offence before Mr. Nana Morojee, when he was identified by the complainant. The accused produced Rs. 500 in court in payment of the debt. The amount was made over to the Chief Clerk of the Court for safe custody, and the case was postponed for hearing to this day (Monday) at noon.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—SEPTEMBER 10.

(Before Mr. HART.)

A PARSEE ACTOR'S WAGES.

NUSSERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE VS. N. N. PAREKH AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff, who was an actor in the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Company, claimed Rs

...tten severely by their hireling ...important feature in this case is, ...emselves, in handing it up, did not ... of theft against my son, but simply ...mselves to a charge of simple trespass, ...his having been found in the stable, ... even they thought was doubtful. The ...ty Commissioner of Police in the preliminary enquiry in the Mazagon Police office observed that there was barely a case made out to send up before a Magistrate, not even of trespass, as the lad had been invited into the stable, and that he did not go there of his own accord. Yet Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the trying Magistrate, after receiving the report of the police, deliberately altered the charge from one of trespass to one of theft. Now it must be clear to any impartial person that my son could not have gone into the stable with the intention of stealing the lamp, while two men were sitting on the door-way of it, and while a number of other men were inside and while a large lamp was burning nearly over its doorway. Moreover it would take some degree of strength, as also some time, to wrest a large carriage lamp from out of its socket. Then, again, one of the ghora-wallahs witnesses spoke to there having been a scuffle, and that during which my son fell against the carriage and hurt himself in such places where it would be impossible for him to receive injuries by falling against the carriage. Now, had this occurred the lamp would have been shattered to pieces, but when the lamp was examined in Court, it was clear that there was no indentation thereon—no glass cracked or broken—nor any injury whatever done to the lamp. To show also the animus the magistrate bore towards my son, I beg to state that after he committed and sentenced him, he, Mr. Dossabhoy, sent a letter to the Assistant Commissioner of Customs informing him of the charge brought against my son, thereby attempting to ruin his prospects in the Government service before he had time to clear himself of the charge by soliciting an enquiry into his case.

During the trial before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee the evidence of a Eurasian witness, on behalf of Edwards, was refused by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee. This witness was outside the Court during the enquiry, but notwithstanding this his evidence was refused on the plea that he had been present. The Parsee young lady, Dhunbaijee, was taken by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee into his chambers and examined in the absence of Edwards. The accused never had the chance given to him by the Magistrate to cross-examine any witness or to make any statement in his defence before sentence was passed.

BENGAL.

THE OUTRAGE AT RUPABALLI.—The opinion of the local authorities, we understand, is, in accordance with our own, that the outrage at the Rupaballi Tea Garden was the work of dacoits and not of Nagas. It is considered most probable that the men concerned in it were Manipuris, by whom most of the dacoities in that part of the country are said to be committed, and numbers of whom reside in the neighbourhood. The dacoits are said to have been traced to Sonaimukhi, to the south of the garden, which is itself on the south side of the Barak, a circumstance which is alone conclusive against their being Nagas.—*Englishman.*

MURDER.—At 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon four or five men, amongst whom were three, named Hingu, Ramjan, and Moona, *dalals*, were congregated together in the house of a woman of ill repute, residing at No. 25, Nunkoo Jemadar's Lane, when a quarrel arose between the three mentioned, and Ramjan is said to have been murdered by the other two, Hingu and Moona, who stabbed the unfortunate man in the neck and side, inflicting wounds which resulted in almost immediate death. Hingu, knife in hand, and his clothes smeared with blood, ran up Bentinck Street, followed by a number of men, over 100, none of whom dared touch him, but he was secured in that street by a detective in plain clothes. Moona managed to get to Mott's Lane, where he secreted himself in a prostitute's house, and where he was arrested. Each man puts the onus and actual commission of the deed on the other.—*Englishman.*

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—With reference to the voluminous and angry correspondence which lately appeared in the daily papers regarding certain questions in dispute between the subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, it will be satisfactory to all parties to know that they are now in a fair way of obtaining a judicial ruling of the High Court as to the rights of those subscribers who refuse to acknowledge, or to be bound by, the vote of any number of subscribers if that vote affects tot heir detriment the engagements which they—the objectors—have entered into with the Fund. Mrs. Falle, the widow of Captain Falla, late Deputy Conservator of the Port of Calcutta, has filed a suit in the High Court against the directors of the fund, claiming from them payment of the pension which she asserts her late husband subscribed for, and which the directors have refused to give.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

RAINFALL AT MADRAS.—Heavy rain has fallen in Madras as well as in Bombay. Over 4 inches were registered in Black Town in the forty-eight hours ending with noon on the 10th inst.

NATIVE ENTERTAINMENT TO THE DUKE.—We hear that preparations on a grand scale are being made by Mirzah Feroze Hoossain Saib Khan Bahadoor, Agent to Her Highness the Yavah Begum of the Carnatic, to give an entertainment to His Grace the Governor, previous to his departure from Madras.—*Mail.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL CENTENARY.—We learn that the Right Rev. Dr. Gell, Bishop of Madras, intends holding a Centenary Fête of all the Church of England Sabbath Schools at St. George's Cathedral, on the 28th of December next, about which time His Lordship is expected to return to the Presidency after a short tour.—*Athenæum.*

THE CHIEF OF THE COMMISSARIAT CASES.—The case against Captain Shelly Leigh Hunt was commenced on the 8th September. He is charged with receiving Rs. 2,000 and a rubby ring valued at Rs. 200 on the 21st April; also Rs. 1,000 in cash, with a bill for Rs. 585, on the 13th July 1878. A telegram to the *Madras Mail* states:—The jury were composed of four Civilians and a Captain of Artillery. The court was crowded.

THE WRECK OF THE LASSA.—A correspondent, writing from Bhimlipatam on the 5th instant, says that "the tasty sub-inspector diver, Bastiand Andrecaree, who came up by the steamer Himalaya from Madras, arrived here and proceeded to Santapilly, where the barque Lassa is stranded. A quantity of cargo and fittings have been removed from the wreck, but active diving operations have not as yet commenced. Owing to the illness of the Collector, the Court of Enquiry which was to sit regarding the cause of the wreck, has been postponed for the present."—*Mail.*

THE SCARE AT OOTACAMUND.

A CORRESPONDENT wrote to the *Madras Times*, under date Sept. 7, from Ootacamund:—This quiet little place has been in a state of excitement since yesterday. Just as I was closing my last letter, I heard that a disturbance was anticipated this day—in fact, a general rising of the Mahomedans, but I did not consider it of any importance. This morning, however, Ooty presented a martial appearance. A company of the Lovedale Volunteers were sent for last night, and horsemen were rushing about all over the place directing members of the civic corps to meet at the Assembly Rooms. A detachment of men from the Depot at Wellington were telegraphed for and located at Government house. At ½ past ten this mourning ball ammunition was served out to those of our artizan corps who met at the Assembly Rooms, and then marched off to the A. B. C. ground where they were joined by the Lovedale Company. We are all still in a state of excitement. The Volunteers assemble to-night at 7 p.m. for patrol duty. Various versions are given of the cause of this panic.

OOTACAMUND, SEPT. 8.

A scare, similar to that at Kurrachee recently, occurred here yesterday. The report flew like wild-fire in the morning that the Volunteers had been ordered out, each to be supplied with twenty ball cartridges. About ninety assembled on the A. B. C. ground; thirty from Lovedale, all boys of the Lawrence Asylum; and the remainder from different parts of Ootacamund. The officers, with the exception of two, were present, and the Commandant, Major Henderson, of course. The two companies were put through various evolutions, and then told to "begone brave army; don't kick up a row!" Arrangements, however, were previously made for guarding the magazine during the night, and some fifty Volunteers, with several officers and the Commandant, passed the "dark hours" in the Assembly Rooms, a patrol of ten men and one officer scouring the station every two hours. A local scare occurred during the hours alluded to. One of the Volunteers on guard somehow discharged his rifle. This brought nearly the whole nocturnal force to their feet, and no doubt visions passed of the glory of dying in defence of one's hearth and home. Now comes the question, what was the cause of all this hubbub? Rumour says that it became known that a large body of Mahomedans, in the shape of Afghans, had entered the station, with the dire intent of murdering all the pale-faced Todas. This knowledge seems to have been confined to the occupants of "high places," from whom the order for the military display is said to have issued. To the public, such an advent is entirely unknown, and the police, I believe, are equaly ignorant of it. Yet, there must have been something to act upon, for I am informed that fifty Artillery men, armed with carbines, were ordered from Wellington to protect Government House.—*Mail.*

N. W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB AND OUDH.

AN IRISH MAHOMEDAN.—The correspondent of an Allahabad paper at Cawnpore tells the following story:—The only thing worth noting is the arrival and departure of a Mahomedan calling himself Hajee Abdool Rahman. His clear blue eyes, tawny beard and fresh complexion brought him to the notice of some of the native police, who tried to get information about him, but without much success; they then reported him as a Russian spy in disguise which soon made the District Superintendent of Police take up the case. A few days ago he was interviewed and called upon to give an account of himself. He affected reluctance, but with a little persuasion he went though the ordeal with much good humour. He said he had become a Mahomedan seven years ago owing to domestic disputes, that he was an Irishman by birth, and was forty years old. He had a sister married to a Mahomedan at Hyderabad in the Deccan. He had twice been to Mecca and was therefore a Hajee; his Christian name was James Horne, but he had abandoned Christianity. He said he had been subjected to police inquiry at Peshawur, Lahore, and other places before coming to Cawnpore, within the last eight months, since his return from Mecca. He understood Arabic and was a Soonee Mahomedan. His appearance (an extremely fair European in orthodox Mahomedan costume) had a great effect on the natives. Nothing could be elicited from him about the object of his visit, except that he had come to have a look at Cawnpore, and was on his way to Agra. So interesting a character would scarcely escape the inquisitorial attentions of the police wherever he may go in India. He said he was always watched by detectives, but did not mind. Probably some of your readers may be able to identify the man from the above particulars, and superintendents of police may be saved a lot of trouble by being told of the man's description and probable harmlessness. He said he could not be treated as a vagrant European as he was not a beggar and no one had seen him beg. He had ample means and friends both at Lahore and Calcutta, European and native.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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ENGLISH HOTEL,
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COMFORTABLE MONSOON RESIDENCE ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplande and freely open to the sea-breeze. All the Rooms are airy, commodious, and comfortable, and to each a Bathroom is attached with Shower Pipe. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.
Private arrangements will also be entered into.
Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner, and Supper supplied at the shortest notice.

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Proprietor.

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WINDSOR CASTLE HOTEL,
PARELL ROAD, BYCULLA.
Five minutes' walk from the Railway Station.
The Trams Cars run past the Door.
WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c., of all BRANDS, and of the BEST QUALITY, supplied at MODERATE RATES.
One of Thurston's Billiard Tables available at all hours.
Board and Lodging at reasonable Terms.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have taken over the above Hotel, and trust that by strict attention to their business they will receive a fair share of patronage.
The Hotel is now under entire English supervision, and strict attention will be paid to the comfort of those who will kindly patronise the Hotel.
Special arrangements can be made to accommodate families.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

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Quarts ... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ... " 3 0 " 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. " 60 0 per hhd.

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WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
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DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

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Claret Chateau Lafite, quarts, per case	Rs.	36	0
Chateau Lagrange do. do.	"	23	8
St. Estephe do. do.	"	13	0
Sauterne do. do.	"	16	0
Do. pints do.	"	18	0
Cognac Vieux quarts do.	"	28	0

From Messrs. GUIRAUD FILS & CO., MARSEILLES.

Claret Bordeaux, quarts, per case	Rs.	16	0
Cognac Grande Fine Champagne, quarts, per case	Rs.	24	0

From P. BARDINET LIMOGES.

Curacao, Rouge, pints, per case 2 doz.	Rs.	25	8
Do. Blanc do. do.	"	26	0
Cognac Vieux, quarts, do. 1 doz.	"	19	0

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BASS'S PALE ALE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the World.
Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

	NET CASH.	CREDIT.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..... per doz.	6 0	6 4
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Duties included.

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Consumers of "Bull Dog" Ale or Stout should mind that it is bottled by Read Brothers, of London, otherwise an entirely different article may be substituted.
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	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Oliequot's Carte Blanche ...	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
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Laubenheimer	Rs.		Rs. 19	8
Deidesheimer	"	17 8	" 20	8
Geisenheimer	"	18 8	" 21	8
Liebfraumilch	"	22 0	" 25	0
Steinwein	"	22 0	..	..
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Marcobrunner	"	30 8	" 33	8
Queen Victoria Berg	"	36 8	..	..

BRANDY.

Boulestin & Co. Brandy 1 star	Rs.	20 0	per doz. qts.
Do. do. 2 stars	"	24 0	"
Do. do. 3 stars	"	28 8	"
Muller Frere's Brandy	"	19 0	"
Boulestin & Co. do.	"	19 0	"
F. Dessandier & Co. Brandy	"	24 0	"
Fromy and Rogers 3 stars Cognac ..	"	30 0	"

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs.	13 0	Rs. 15	0
Les Canons	"	17 0	" 19	0
Chateau Lafitte	"	24 0	..	..
Chateau Leoville	"	20 0	..	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANK FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs.	26 0	Rs. 28	0
Chateau Larose	"	26 0	" 28	0
Chateau Divian	"	26 0	" 28	0
Chateau d'Uzan	"	26 0	..	..
Chateau des Tours	"	26 0	" 28	0

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IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE	Rs.	5 4	per doz. qts.
Do. do.	"	3 4	per doz. pts.
Flower and Sons' Pale Al	"	5 0	per doz. qts.
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Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	"	21 0	Rs. 27 0
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Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance of reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

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TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE of about 32 tons of old Castings, 67 tons of old wrought iron, and 2 tons of old steel plates. Details may be obtained on application to the undersigned, who will also show the lots to intending offerers.
Tenders may be made for the Castings, the wrought iron, and the steel, separately, or for all three together, and must specify rate per ton, the quantities above named being approximate only. Weighment will be undertaken by the Trustees, but removal and every charges connected therewith must be undertaken by the Tenderers, who must also engage to remove the material within 15 days from intimation of acceptance.
Tenders will be received by the Acting Resident Engineer up to 18th instant, and must be accompanied by a deposit of one-tenth of the probable amount at the tender rate, which sum will be returned in the event of non-acceptance, and forfeited in the event of failure to fulfil the contract when accepted.

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Fine Strong Longcloth for wearing under uniform, six for	Rs.	22	8
Best Longcloth Linen Fronts, "	"	28	0
Ditto Collars attached, "	"	31	0
Extra Superfine for Dress, "	"	30	0
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The best French Cambric, Collars attached, "	"	30	0
The best Oxford Cloth ditto, "	"	36	0
The very best Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9, "	"	52	0
The New Shrinkless Silk and Wool, most comfortable wear, each Rs. 9, six for	"	52	0
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Linen Collars, all shapes, per dozen	"	6	8

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ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.
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Price, credit.....Rs. 54	per doz. qts.	Rs. 57	for 2 doz. pts.
" cash ..... " 52-8	"	Rs. 55-8	"

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Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch; CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.
These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case.
The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.
The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.
The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.
The watches have a second hand.
The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.
The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.
This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.
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We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 to 25 good years' service.
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Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.
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LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES.	GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES.
With best horizontal movements, jewelled in many holes, in elegant gold hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases, plain, tastefully engraved, or beautifully enamelled colours, keyless priced from Rs. 135 to Rs. 400.	Of English make, with highly finished jewelled lever escapement movements, enamelled dial with small seconds, plain or compensated balance, strict hunting or half hunting or open crystal face cases, plain, engine turned, or richly engraved. Keyless priced Rs. 290 to 430. Non-keyless priced Rs. 225 to Rs. 350.	Of English make with highly finished movements, lever escapement, in hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases. Keyless priced from Rs. 158 to Rs. 225. Non-keyless priced Rs. 85 to Rs. 180. Geneva lever watches, keyless, or non-keyless, priced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80.

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THE ALUMINIUM, OR SILVER KEYLESS WATCH.
In Silver Case, Rs. 45 Cash.
In Aluminium Case, Rs. 40 Cash.
Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands, this, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out.

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HAVE REMOVED
TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,
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NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,
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NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB BALL is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, 22nd September.
TOM. LEMESURIER,
Hon. Secy. Ball Committee.
Poona, September 9th.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

TO FREEMASON.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO., Agents for Messrs. SPENCER & Co., Masonic Jewellers, &c., London, beg to announce to the MEMBERS of the Masonic Fraternity that they are selling off the undermentioned articles at cost price, including Indian charges, to close accounts:—

Master Mason Apron	Rs.	15	12
Mask Master do.	"	11	4
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash.	"	18	0
Morocco Leather Case for Aprons	"	3	0
Master Mason Jewels	"	18	12
Mask Master do.	"	11	4
Do. do. do.	"	15	12
Royal Arch do.	"	18	0
Past Master do.	"	20	0
Note Papers, per quire	"	0	8
Envelopes, per 100	"	1	0

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. JAMES MCDONALD. } With Assistants.
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FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
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R. JEFFREY, } Honorary Secre-
D. MACPHERSON, } taries.
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